

# HAWAIIAN HOLONUWA

PROGRESS.

The Life of the Land is Established in Righteousness.

HONOLULU, DEC. 19, 1894

## THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

### McEvoy to the Front.

#### A SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVE.

#### His Eagle-eye On Other Suspects.

The case against the alleged conspirators was continued yesterday afternoon. Van Giesen occupied the stand, and C. W. Ashford succeeded in getting the modern Vidocq, rather muddled. As a matter of interest, it may be stated, that the witness had "missed" a small matter of 10 years of his life. The Attorney-General called his attention to the fact in his usual gentle manner.

This morning, the case was continued. A large audience was present again, and every seat was occupied. Chief of police Crowley and Mr. A. Rodgers a prominent San Francisco attorney were interested spectators during the forenoon. The first witness called by the Attorney-General was a man called McEvoy, an alleged detective, who has been hanging around in Honolulu during the last year in the pay of the government. He was formerly a policeman in San Francisco and retired for the good of the force. He gave his evidence in a very poor manner and had repeatedly to be requested to speak louder. After being sworn he spoke about as follows:

My name is A. J. McEvoy. I reside in Honolulu. Have been here for one year. I am a police officer in the secret service. I have been thus employed for one year. I am acquainted with Bush, Crick and Nawahi. I don't know Weed. Bush lives on Printers' Lane. I have spoken to Bush often. On the 5th of July I conversed with him at his residence. He said, that if the United States or England would not restore the Queen the natives would fight. Nobody else was present. On the 9th of July, I spoke to him again. He said it would be an easy manner to poison any prominent officials. The 14th of August I spoke to Bush, Nawahi and Crick. I asked the three defendants what the news were. Nawahi stated that there were number of traitors to the Queen's cause. There were: C. B. Wilson, J. F. Bowler, Redward, E. B. Thomas and Edmund Norrie. Nawahi proposed immediate action. Bush suggested to await the action of the United States in regard to the restoration. Nawahi thought that delay was dangerous. He had full control of the natives and if they got ample of gun they would fight the haoies. Crick stated that he had held conversations with Capt. Rooke of the Champion and that he was assured that in case of uprising the Royalists would receive substantial aid from the Champion. Bush stated that if there came no aid from the United States they would act. There was dissatisfaction in the ranks of the government. The soldiers wouldn't fight. Crick proposed to guard the entrances to the executive building, then rush in and capture the guns. Use the bayonet and shoot down any person who attempted to resist. I asked what they would do if the government building was blown up after they had possession. Bush stated that it would be an easy matter to prevent that by cutting the electric wires beforehand. The three defendants were present at this conversation. I have not had any conversation with them since then. They dis-

covered that I was in the secret service and dropped me since then. The conversation on the 14th took place up-stairs in Bush's private room. Below is the printing office. It was about 2 o'clock p.m.

#### CROSS EXAMINED.

I saw nobody else around on the 14th of July. I don't know if the printing office was opened at the time. I have been several times in the printing office and upstairs. I went up on my own accord and found the three persons there. As soon as I arrived I heard the statement made and I remained there an hour. They spoke about other things. I know it was the 14th of August, because I impressed it on my mind. On the 24th of January I had a conversation with Bush. I made his acquaintance on the 13th of January. Crick I met in September. I moved to the Central House for the purpose of meeting Crick. I was in the employ at the time of the government. I did tell them that I was a Scotland Yard man. I don't know when I told them so. I believe I stated that about March. I told Bush first that I was a Scotland Yard man. I showed him a letter. I didn't write it myself. It was written at Scotland Yard and sent to me. I showed them a letter containing my resignation to Scotland Yard. That was in June. Nawahi never told me that he knew I was a spy. Bush told me on the 4th of September that I was a spy. It was a Monday. The reason was that a paper had been taken to the government in regard to this matter. He refused me access to his house. I located the date because Lot Lane and Robert Wilcox were inside at the time. At the time I refer to Nawahi said that they had bad news. I don't know if the commissioners had returned or not. His remark referred to the discovery of traitors in their own ranks. I was at a luau at Wilcox's on the 16th of January. I remember a fight between Crick and Harden. Leigh Irvine who was there did not accuse me of being a spy. I was sober. I was first aware that they suspected me on the 4th of September. I have noted it in my diary. I am sure that it was the 4th. I don't know if it was a Monday. I don't remember the days but the dates. I referred to my diary a few days ago. I made the people believe that I was seeking for work, for about three months. Thereafter I told them, I was a Scotland Yard detective. I came here on the S. G. Wilder. I did not pay my passage.

Nawahi spoke about what could be done when the natives got sufficient gun.

Crick stated, it would be easy to overthrow the government with a corporal's guard.

Bush said, there would be no force use until the United States were heard. I did not state to Bush, that I had been around on Richards street, and that I with 20 men could take the palace. I never used such expressions to Bush, Nawahi and Crick. Never said, it would be easy to capture the government. Between the 14th of August and 4th of September, I was several times at Bush's house. I can't tell what we talked about; during that period without referring to my diary. I was detached to look after Bush, Nawahi and Crick in January. I remember nothing except by reference to my diary. I draw \$75 a month. I reported on the 15th, the conversation of the 14th to the Marshal. I don't know if he took notes. I have something more coming. Even worse than this:

[Mr. Ashford here excused Mr. McEvoy, as he didn't seem to know anything about the case.]

J. F. Osmer was the next witness. Several guns were produced, which created the usual amount of nervousness among the officials and spectators. A sigh of relief went up from the valiant Attorney-General when Captain Parker drew 10 cartridges out of a loaded rifle. Osmer is a German, and was until recently a turnkey in the Station House. He was dismissed by the Marshal. He was arrested together

with Klemme, at the same time Bush was arrested on a charge of treason. A *not. pros.* was entered in his case. He is a German, and Mr. Grau of Hackfeld & Co. was sworn in as interpreter. After being sworn, he spoke about as follows:

My name is J. F. Osmer. I live in Honolulu and I know Crick. I have had dealings with him during the last few weeks. I have been selling guns to him: Crick came to my house in the last part of November and asked if I had any arms. I told him I had some. He asked if a wanted to sell. I told him I did not feel like selling them, and asked him to come again next week. On the 5th of December he returned. I told him he could have my repeating rifle. He gave me \$15 and asked me if I couldn't buy a gun for him from E. O. Hall & Son. I told him I would try to get one. He came again next Friday the 7th. I was out. He left a note, now in the hand of the authorities, in which he told me to call at Printers' Lane. (Not produced) I went there in the evening to meet Crick. I met him on the corner of King and Punch Bowl street. I told him that I could get him two guns and asked him to come to my house with me. He went there and I showed him the rifles and told him that I would deliver them the following night, at 6:30. Crick came to my house again, on Saturday the 8th at noon I told him that I did not know where Bush's house was. He told me to go Printers' Lane and he would show me the house. I went there and he showed me the gate and told me to deliver the arms there that night. This was 6:30 p.m. He said he would be there and receive the arms. I told him that I could get another rifle and he gave me a check on S.reckels & Co. (C.W. Ashford here objected to the evidence in regard to the check and was sustained by the Court) On the same night I brought two rifles about 6:30 o'clock. I took them to Printers' Lane to the gate which Crick had pointed out to me. Crick was there and received the rifles. I saw nobody around. I did not see any of the other defendants. When I had given the rifles up I met Nawahi on Punch Bowl street. He came from King street and was going in the direction of Printers' Lane. I met him on the corner. I can identify the guns I sold to Crick. (Guns examined and identified). I got one from E. O. Hall and one from Captain Parker. I got the last one because I was in Parker's service. I told him why I wanted it. After I had delivered the guns, I handed the paper which I had received to Captain Parker. Nobody else was present. Parker took it inside the Station House. I saw it again when Parker gave it to me and told me to cash it. I did so at the Merchant's Exchange. Klemme cashed it. He gave me \$12. Crick told me that he wanted the guns because they wanted all the arms they could get and that the government wouldn't be able to stand much longer. Nothing else was said. I asked him if he could use ammunition showing him about 500 rounds at my house and offered to sell it. He said they had all the ammunition they wanted. After I gave the guns to Crick he went toward a house in the direction of King street, there was a light burning. I know David Kaapa. I saw him that night at the entrance to Printers' Lane, after I had delivered the guns. I know Wied. I spoke a short while with him two or three times. We talked about the government. He told me, that, if I had any guns I could bring them along. I have not seen Wied and Crick together. I saw them in a saloon, in the first week of December in the Merchant's Exchange. Klemme was there. Lots of people were there. E. B. Thomas was there. Also a mason whose name I don't remember. I did not hear what Crick was saying as I was talking to Wied. I don't remember to have seen Crick with anybody else. I have seen Crick and Weed talking together, but I did not hear what they said. I have heard Crick talking to several people, but don't know what they

talked about. I have only had a few words with Crick, but he said nothing about the government. I have seen Crick speak to Walker and Thomas, but I don't know what was said. When I spoke to Weed I told him I would bring him a gun to the saloon on Thursday night. I took the gun there. When I talked to Weed he said, that the government was very short lived and that he knew that he had people enough ready in the palace and outside, to overthrow the government. On Wednesday the 4th of December, he asked me for guns. The day before he spoke about the government. I proposed to deliver the gun at the saloon. He said he would be there on Thursday. I was there he wasn't. I took the gun there and left it. Weed told me that he would meet me at the saloon on Thursday. He said nothing in case that he should not be there. I saw Weed occasionally at the saloon at noon.

At this point the Attorney General wanted Osmer to identify the gun which he brought to the saloon, but C. W. Ashford objected and after considerable legal sparring the Court sustained the objection. A recess was then taken till 1:30 p.m. when C. W. Ashford opened his cross-examination of Osmer. In one of his arguments the Attorney General admitted that the evidence so far against Weed was very, very slight.

#### OFF HIS BASE.

The suggestion of the *Star* that the Americans living in Hawaii would be subject to the income tax of the United States is to say the least absurdity bordering on insanity. The evening organ loses itself in deep meditations as to whether the Americans who have taken the oath to the Republic of Hawaii are Hawaiians or Americans and its editor shakes his head sadly and sagely and says that the question of dual allegiance has now been reduced to dollars and cents.

It appears that the *Star* believes that an income tax could be collected from an American with no domicile in the United States and deriving his income in another country. The learned paper even expects a U. S. collector to come to Hawaii and collect taxes. Just as if we didn't have collectors enough of our own. We should recommend the *Star* to confine itself to fill its editorial columns with classical quotations copied from some text book and leave questions of international law and taxation alone. It may even follow in the footsteps of the morning organ and devote its space to babies and monkeys.

SCOTLAND YARD Detective McEvoy, stated today, that he one day found Joe. Nawahi depressed and gloomy over "bad news" received. The news were that he—Nawahi—had detected traitors to the "cause" in the ranks of the supposed upholders of the "cause." Among the "traitors" was the editor of the HOLONUWA. We, now hope, that brother Smith will stop his persecution of us and turn his "penal summons" into other channels. It is too much for us to be "traitors" to all the "causes" at one time.

It seems about time, that the authorities should take steps to try to prevent runaways by punishing the drivers and owners. It is a frequent occurrence, that hacks run away from the stands, because the drivers leave them without tying their horses. One of these days some serious accident will happen, and then, we presume that the authorities will do something. A runaway took place this afternoon, when King Street was full of carriages driven by ladies and full of children going to the Kamehameha Schools. The maddened horse ran blindly down Nuuanu Street and turned into Queen Street. If any carriages had been outside Waterhouse's stores as nearly always is the case, its occupants would have found it nearly impossible to escape injury. There are few places in the world where there are comparatively so many private carriages driven by ladies and children as in Honolulu, and everything should certainly be done to protect them against the criminal carelessness and neglect of licensed drivers.

## Hawaiian Hardware Comp'y.

November 27, 1894.

If we are to judge the popularity of an article by the number in actual use Haviland China stands on the crest of a popular wave. The reason for it is the low price at which it is sold. In the United States, where the people are "Haviland Mad," the price is thirty per cent higher than it is here owing to the tariff on this ware being so much greater between France and the United States than with Hawaii. We have sold thousands of pieces here and have never had anyone complain of being tired of it. Here's a something about the decorations on Haviland China that never wears the eye. We have some new colors that may please you if you want to make up a set for a single course.

An entire new stock of Refrigerators and Ice Boxes built on the Ice Saving plan and finished in the latest artistic style is what we have to show you. One of these is large enough to hold meats and provisions for a large family. One compartment with glass shelf is made for Butter and Cream exclusively. The say you can put onions in the same compartment without the butter being affected, the ventilation is so perfectly arranged. Our lowest priced articles in this line are perfect in their Ice saving qualities.

Some very choice pieces of Cut Glass will attract your attention because of the price. We've aimed to get them at a cost within reach of the masses. Olive dishes, Creamers Muffiniers, Cruets, Flower Stands, etc. None of them high priced and nothing but what is useful.

The styles of articles in solid Silverware are so varied that it is difficult to keep track of them.—We have only the latest designs personally selected by Mr. Hendry during his recent visit to San Francisco. A half doz butter Spreaders and individual plates are pretty enough to eat—Were they not indestructible, Berry Forks and Servers. Tea Spoons, Forks and Table Spoons, Ladles, etc. The design of the handles are alike in the different articles and is the very latest. They were selected in this way so that purchasers, if they so wish, may make up their silver set without having a lot of odd prices.

We have replenished our stock of plated ware and can offer you now a very full line in all the articles used on the table.—The manufacturers of Plated-ware come as near giving imitations of the solid article as it is possible for them to be made. The price tells the difference.

We call your attention to the most complete assortment of flower vases in white and handsomely decorated Colored Glass-ware that we have ever shown. The shapes are captivating and the price "fetching." We don't expect these to remain in stock but a short time—if you are fond of cut flowers in your home, this are the needful things for holding them.

The finest stock of pocket cutlery ever shown in Honolulu is what ours is. Knives for little folk and knives for grown up people. Tortoise Pearl and Ivory Handles.

The "Fred Archer Racing Glass" is the most powerful field glass we have ever seen. It is extensively used in England, and will be here, once they become known. The Prince of Wales uses one to read the character of the snobs who seek introductions to him.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.  
307 Fort Street



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